

JURY POOL NEWS

A NEW YORK STATE UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM PUBLICATION HIGHLIGHTING THE LATEST COURT INITIATIVES AND RELATED NEWS

NEW YORK DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURTS CELEBRATE FIRST DECADE OF ACHIEVEMENT

USHERING IN A WHOLLY NEW JUDICIAL APPROACH TO AN AGE-OLD PROBLEM, New York's first Domestic Violence Court was launched a decade ago in Brooklyn, with judges, social service providers and others gathering in the borough last October—Domestic Violence Awareness Month—to celebrate the court's 10-year anniversary and the achievements of its many offshoots that today operate in urban, suburban and rural communities statewide.

With its strong emphasis on victim safety and offender accountability, the experimental Brooklyn court sparked "a revolution in . . . how we treat domestic violence," Chief Administrative Judge Jonathan Lippman told those at the commemorative event, noting that the pioneer tribunal and its successors, characterized by such features as a dedicated presiding judge and a staff comprising a victim advocate and other specially trained professionals, "truly deal with outcomes, not just numbers."

Addressing the deep-rooted problems of families in crisis, New York's Domestic

Violence Courts have handled nearly 50,000 cases to date, offering victims and their children swift access to emergency housing and other critical services while keeping a close tab on defendants to ensure compliance with court orders.

Tremendous Strides Made, with More Work Ahead

While acknowledging the extraordinary progress made by the court system and its partners in the domestic violence arena in recent years, Chief Judge Judith Kaye, on hand for the anniversary celebration, cautioned "our work is far from complete," having previously cited some grim statistics: New York's domestic violence registry—a statewide database created in 1995 to provide law enforcement and court personnel immediate access to vital information concerning domestic violence cases—has already logged some 1.5 million orders of protection. "We will continue to expand this program statewide until every New Yorker in need of these services will have access to them," Judge Kaye promised, referring to New York's specialized Domestic Violence Courts.

There are currently 60-plus Domestic Violence Courts statewide, more than half of which follow the newly evolved Integrated Domestic Violence (IDV) Court blueprint. Designed to respond to the complex nature of domestic violence cases, which have traditionally required complainants to file petitions in various courts—Criminal or Family Court for the assault, Supreme or Family Court for child support, custody and visitation, and Supreme Court for divorce—IDV Courts centralize the process, giving one judge the authority to hear all aspects of the case, thereby decreasing the number of courthouse trips litigants must make.



Chief Administrative Judge Jonathan Lippman and Chief Judge Judith Kaye applauding the achievements made by Brooklyn's Domestic Violence Court and its successors at the court's anniversary celebration last October.

Reporting that each of New York's 12 judicial districts now have an IDV Court—thus far serving approximately 8,000 families representing nearly 38,000 distinct cases—Judge Kaye said several more of these tribunals, which "sensibly put the problems of one already afflicted family under one judge," are slated to open in various parts of the state within the year.

Survivor Recounts Cycle of Violence

A domestic violence survivor whose case was handled by the Queens County IDV Court closed the anniversary celebration, courageously recounting how she eventually broke away from her abusive husband after 13 years of marriage.

"I always told myself he might change," said the mother of two, who'd left her husband once before, taking refuge at a domestic violence shelter but then going back to him because she didn't think she could make it on her own. As is typical in these cases, the abuse only escalated once she returned. "He threatened to kill me, kill my kids and mother . . . I thought if I don't do this for myself, I have to do this for my

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kids. It's still hard for me but I know . . . there is hope," she told the crowd, also expressing her gratitude to the IDV Court and Sanctuary for Families, one of its partner agencies, for their ongoing support.

Also speaking at the October event were Bronx District Attorney Robert Johnson, New York City Commissioner of the Mayor's Office to Combat Domestic Violence Yolanda Jimenez, Association of the Bar of the City of New York President Barry Kamins, and Assemblymember Helene Weinstein of Brooklyn, with Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Court Operations and Planning Judy Harris Kluger, whose office oversees the state's IDV Courts, hosting the program. ■

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURTS: KEY ELEMENTS

Focusing on victim safety and offender accountability, New York's specialized Domestic Violence Courts are designed to address the multiple issues of these complex, emotionally charged cases. Key features of these courts include:

- A dedicated presiding judge to supervise cases from arraignment through post-disposition, ensuring swift, consistent responses to domestic violence
- A victim advocate on staff to assist the complainant with safety planning, emergency shelter and other critical needs, also linking the victim to job training and other services aimed at self-sufficiency
- Intensive monitoring of offenders' compliance with court orders
- Tracking of batterer intervention programs to ensure accountability
- Close collaboration with law enforcement, victim services and other local agencies in promoting coordinated community responses to domestic violence
- State-of-the-art technology to provide judges, law enforcement personnel and other justice system players immediate access to information relevant to sentencing and other critical case decisions
- Separate waiting rooms and other areas created with victims' safety and privacy in mind

For answers to commonly asked questions about domestic violence cases, log onto www.nycourts.gov/courthelp/faqs/domesticviolence.html. To learn more about New York's IDV Court model, visit www.nycourts.gov/ip/domesticviolence/index.shtml.

NY JURORS FETED BY CELEBRITY-STUDDER CAST

An all-star cast saluted New York jurors, also recounting their own jury experiences, marking Manhattan Supreme Court's tenth annual Juror Appreciation Day last November. "Without jurors, we don't have trials. Without trials, we don't get any cases resolved. Without cases resolved, there's no justice," said New York State First Deputy Chief Administrative Judge Ann Pfau, kicking off the celebrity-studded event.

Introducing the lineup of luminaries, master of ceremonies and long-serving Manhattan Commissioner of Jurors Norman Goodman also paid tribute to journalist Ed Bradley, who passed away just days before the juror celebration and appears in the New York court system's award-winning juror orientation film. "He did that for us pro bono," said the veteran jury commissioner, recalling Mr. Bradley's generous, friendly nature.

Describing jury service as "the one opportunity we have in our country where our voices can be heard," actress Carol Kane told the standing-room-only crowd, "We're called to think things through, use our good minds . . . and we're all equal. It doesn't

really matter what age you are, what size you are, what race you are."

Paying homage to our jury system, talk-show veteran Montel Williams emphasized, "It's our opportunity as citizens of this country to step up to the plate, and one of the reasons this country was founded."

CNN newscaster Paula Zahn joked that her immediate inclination upon receiving her first jury summons was "return to sender." "Then I came down here a number of times over the past 15 years I've lived in New York City and really came to appreciate what many of you have done for our city," she said, addressing the jurors in the audience.

Highlighting the universality of jury service since all occupational exemptions were repealed in New York over a decade ago, Nina Zagat of the eponymous restaurant survey and a former attorney, told the group, "It's very exciting that now lawyers are allowed to sit on a jury. I think it's proper that they do, so they can really participate in the system."

Several of the celebrities turned their comments to a group of high-schoolers in the audience, with actress-singer Tina Louise

SEMINAR EXPLORES MINORITY OVER-REPRESENTATION IN CHILD WELFARE, COURT SYSTEMS

WITH MINORITY YOUTH APPEARING IN OUR CRIMINAL AND FAMILY COURTS in disproportionate numbers, a group of judges, lawyers, social service practitioners, academics and others from New York and beyond examined this critical issue at a fall conference sponsored by the New York state courts' Franklin H. Williams Commission on Minorities and the New York State Family Court Judges Association.

Invoking conference participants to change the world "in large ways and small ways," keynote speaker and nationally renowned lawyer-activist Marian Wright Edelman, founding president of the Children's Defense Fund, urged them to join together in fighting the poverty and other disparities too often faced by children of color—driving forces in what her organization dubs the "cradle-to-prison pipeline."

"I've seen thousands and thousands of black and Hispanic youth go through the system. So many have moved through the

child welfare system into the juvenile justice system and graduated to the criminal justice system," lamented Brooklyn Supreme Court Judge Cheryl Chambers, co-chair of the Franklin H. Williams Commission on Minorities, also noting that children of incarcerated parents are more likely to be court-involved. "My fondest hope is that we can start a new dialogue to end this kind of disproportion in New York. We must seize the moment for the children."

A frank panel discussion was followed by several workshops, which yielded numerous recommendations aimed at reform, including starting a dialogue with the community at large, devoting additional resources to more careful collection and analyses of



Lawyer-activist Marian Wright Edelman, founding president of the Children's Defense Fund, delivers a stirring keynote address, urging conference participants to join together in battling the poverty and other disparities disproportionately faced by children of color.

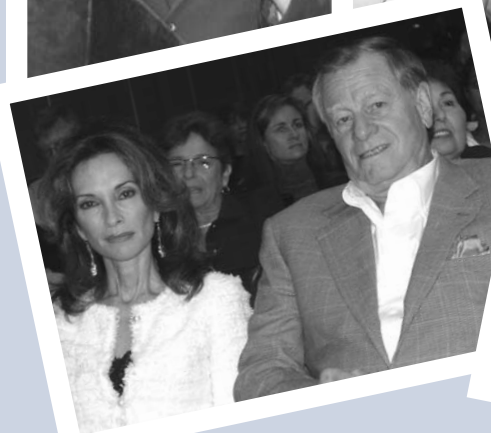
case-related data, enhancing cultural sensitivity and other training for criminal justice professionals, and focusing on the entire family rather than just the child. ■

informing the teens, "It's better to serve than be served . . . It's important for students to understand . . . that to contribute to your community will be very rewarding for your future."

Lamenting the fact that he's been called several times but was never picked for a trial, Emmy-winning TV host Regis Philbin told the audience, "How lucky we are to have this system. I only wish more people could be here to see this."

Other stars who came out to show their support for our jury system included Oscar winners Robert De Niro and Marcia Gay Harden, WABC-TV news co-anchor Sade Baderinwa, Shelley Goldberg of NY 1 News, actress Karen Lynn Gorney, composer Marvin Hamlisch, radio personality Jim Kerr, Emmy-award winning theater critic Pia Lindstrom, designer Nicole Miller, FOX TV's Roseanna Scotto, news correspondent Lesley Stahl and writer Tom Wolfe.

The event was one of numerous courthouse festivities held statewide the week of November 13th acknowledging the contributions of the many thousands of New Yorkers who serve as jurors each year. ■



Top (left to right): Regis Philbin, WABC-TV news co-anchor Sade Baderinwa and Manhattan jury commissioner Norman Goodman at the Manhattan event. Bottom (left to right): actress Susan Lucci, accompanied by hubby Helmut Huber, at Nassau County's Juror Appreciation Day celebration; and CNN's Paula Zahn in Manhattan.

COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE-CUM-HISTORIAN

FOLLOWING YEARS OF EXHAUSTIVE RESEARCH for his soon-to-be-published book, *The Judges of the New York Court of Appeals: A Biographical History*, Court of Appeals Associate Judge Albert Rosenblatt took court system employees on a historical journey of New York's highest court, providing a glimpse into the lives of some of its earlier jurists, at a lunchtime teleconference held last October.

Tracing the High Court's Origins

A longtime history buff and president and founding member of the New York state courts' historical society, Judge Rosenblatt told attendees that he considers the Supreme Court of Judicature, organized under British rule in 1691, the "true ancestor" of New York's Court of Appeals, which turns 160 this year and hears criminal and civil appeals from the state's intermediate appellate courts.

Describing the Court of Appeals' colonial-era predecessor as "a hybrid of what we have today," the judge explained, "It had neither exclusive trial nor appellate jurisdiction, but a little bit of both," also pointing out that the early court's chief justice was British. Those who served on the Supreme Court of Judicature acted as trial judges in circuit courts, also sitting together to review and correct errors made by judges of lower courts, with final appellate review vested in the royal governor and his council.

The court's jurisdiction remained largely intact when New York gained independence from the Crown—adopting its first State Constitution, penned in part by premier New York Chief Justice John Jay, in 1777—except for the creation of a new tribunal, the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors, which replaced the royal governor and his council. The immediate forerunner of the Court of Appeals, this new court comprised state senators, many non-lawyers, and a body of judges, making it

THE COURT OF APPEALS: A BRIEF HISTORY

The Court of Appeals is composed of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, each appointed by the Governor to a 14-year term, with mandatory retirement set at age 70. New York's court of last resort, the Court of Appeals hears civil and criminal cases originating in the trial courts and appealed first to the intermediate appellate courts. Court of Appeals cases are carefully selected, for the most part raising novel legal issues of statewide significance, with the court's focus on broad issues of law as distinguished from individual factual disputes. The court also plays a major role in the administration of New York's Unified Court System. Under the State Constitution, the court's Chief Judge is also the Chief Judge of New York State. Listed here are some significant dates in the court's 160-year history.

1846

Adoption of State Constitution calling for a Court of Appeals comprising eight judges, half of whom would be chosen by popular election and half selected from the Supreme Court bench and appointed by the Governor

1870

In accordance with the State Constitution adopted the previous year, the Court of Appeals is reorganized, now comprising a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, each chosen by election to a 14-year term, with the retirement age set at 70.

September 7, 1847

Chief Judge Freeborn Jewett convenes the first Court of Appeals in the newly named Court of Appeals Room of Albany's old Capitol at 10:00 a.m. The new court inherited some 1,500 cases which were pending before its predecessor, The Court for the Trial of Impeachment and the Correction of Errors.



Freeborn Jewett, the Court of Appeals' first chief judge

October 1, 1883

The Court of Appeals holds its first session in the new Capitol.

SHARES TRIBUNAL'S RICH PAST

“very unwieldy,” according to Judge Rosenblatt. There could be more than 30 judges deciding a case. “In the State Constitution of 1846, political leaders said we need a new court and a new system,” he noted, referring to the establishment of the Court of Appeals the next year.

While Court of Appeals judges have been appointed by the Governor since 1977, in the Court's early days four of its eight judges were elected Statewide, with the other half selected from the Supreme Court bench and designated by the Governor to one-year terms. “There was no stability with so many rotating judges,” Judge Rosenblatt told participants, adding that in 1870, in accordance with the new State Constitution, a whole new court, with seven judges instead of eight, was chosen by election.

Sharing Insights on the Court's Early Judges

Peppering his one-hour talk with interesting facts about various jurists who sat on the Court of Appeals over the years, Judge Rosenblatt described Martin Grover, a former congressman and Supreme Court justice who served on the Court of Appeals from 1867 until his death in 1875, as having been “one of the funniest judges.”

Among the judge's personal favorites is 1851 Court of Appeals Judge Samuel Foot, who lost three of his five sons to the Civil War.

“He wrote to President Lincoln, encouraging him to keep up the fight against slavery,” said Judge Rosenblatt, calling the jurist “a man of high character.”

While fascinated by what he learned about these notable individuals during the course of his research, Judge Rosenblatt said he wished he could have attained a better sense of what the Court's earlier jurists were really like. At one point, the Judge, who having reached the mandatory retirement age of 70 will be stepping down from the Court of Appeals, told his audience, “I wish I could go back to the 1847 court to find out how different it truly was from today.” ■



Court of Appeals Associate Judge
ALBERT ROSENBLATT

To learn more about the rich history of New York's Court of Appeals, visit the Historical Society of the Courts of New York online at www.courts.state.ny.us/history/courts.htm.

February 25, 1884

Court of Appeals judges appear on the bench wearing gowns for the first time, in response to a New York State Bar Association resolution urging that the judges wear official gowns

1917

The Court of Appeals moves to its present location, the old State Hall, which has been renamed Court of Appeals Hall.



1896

Constitutional amendment establishes fixed and limited jurisdiction for the Court of Appeals in reducing the backlog of cases spurred by the State's rapid growth

1977

Repeal of 1846 constitutional provision requiring that Court of Appeals judges be elected, with judges from then on chosen by the Governor from a list of names recommended by the Commission of Judicial Nomination and approved by the New York State Senate

JURY DUTY SPAWNS TRUE LOVE FOR MANHATTAN PAIR

Having previously served as a juror in New York, Manhattanite Thea DiChiara was pretty much prepared for what to expect when summoned for jury service her second time around, in November 2004. Little did this Connecticut native and public relations professional know that she would end up meeting Mr. Right—Ryan Zagata, originally of Syracuse—in a New York City jury assembly room.

“During the lunch break, a handsome stranger asked me what time we had to report back after lunch . . . Though we were called for the same trial later that day, we didn't speak until the next day, when I made a point to sit next to him before we were called into the courtroom,” admits Ms. DiChiara, who soon learned that she and Ryan lived less than a block away from each other, on Manhattan's Upper East Side. That very afternoon, the pair enjoyed their first lunch together. “Well, the rest is pretty much history,” says Ms. DiChiara, reporting that the couple will be tying the knot this March.

Recounting the overall jury experience, Mr. Zagata, an account manager for a software firm, observes, “There was a lot of camaraderie among the jurors . . . We left with a sense that we were doing our civic duty to better society.” The bride-to-be, dispensing tips to first-time jurors, particularly those still in search of that soul mate, adds, “Bring reading materials or make friends. You never know who you can meet!” ■



Lovebirds and recent Manhattan jurors Thea DiChiara and Ryan Zagata

SMILES ABOUND AT FAMILY COURT ADOPTION DAY FESTIVITIES



NADEEN AND ALEX JONES WERE OVERCOME WITH EMOTION at Brooklyn Family Court's Adoption Day celebration last fall as five-year-old Laura officially became a permanent member of their family, which also includes their two biological daughters and a grandson. “She's come such a long way,” the soft-spoken Nadeen said of Laura, a withdrawn toddler who transformed into a happy, highly sociable kindergartner in her three years with the Jones family.

Some 50 adoptions were finalized at the Brooklyn court that very day and hundreds more at courthouses statewide throughout the week of November 13th in observance of National Adoption Day, an annual event launched six years ago highlighting the joys of adoption and encouraging families to adopt children where there is no prospect of return to their biological parents. Adoption Day festivities included entertainment, balloons, teddy bears and books for the newly adopted children. ■

The newly extended Jones family at last November's Brooklyn Adoption Day celebration

INTERESTED IN SHARING YOUR JURY EXPERIENCE WITH OUR READERS?

We'd like to hear from you. We also welcome any comments about the newsletter as well as story ideas for future issues.

Please send juror anecdotes, newsletter suggestions and story ideas to:

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NEW OFFICE AIDS PROGRAMS GIVING CHILDREN ANOTHER VOICE IN COURT

Lily Hendrickson could be soaking up the Florida sun with friends or indulging in a new hobby, but instead the vivacious hospital retiree puts in some 80 hours a week overseeing Sullivan County's Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) program, a group of volunteers trained to gather vital information affecting child abuse and neglect case outcomes and part of a statewide network of affiliate programs. "It's about the love of children," says Ms. Hendrickson, summing up the efforts of her dedicated volunteer corps, which include a retired teacher and police officer, a former school psychologist, a systems analyst and government employee, among others.

Nearly 800 CASA volunteers currently serve more than 3,800 children in 34 counties of the state, advocating for the best interests of these youngsters—who are far more likely than those in the general population to have serious health problems, developmental delays and emotional difficulties—and bringing critical facts about their health, safety and well-being to the court's attention, information that will help determine whether they should be reunited with their parents or guardians, placed in foster care or for those already in foster homes, freed for adoption. CASA volunteers are carefully screened and must undergo intensive training, honing their interviewing skills and learning about court procedure and child development.

Courts' Assistance Initiative Gives Fiscal, Other Support to CASA Programs

Not only do CASA volunteers provide another voice for the child in court—with their intervention typically resulting in shorter foster care stays—they are often the sole constant in a child's life as the youngster moves through the child welfare system, emphasizes Darlene Ward, manager of the court system's Court Appointed Special Advocates Assistance Program, created in late 2005 to provide fiscal and other support to existing CASA programs and expand CASA programs throughout New

York. The assistance program also monitors CASA programs for compliance with the courts' new CASA rules, a comprehensive set of administrative guidelines designed to ensure the maximum quality and consistency of CASA programs statewide.

Last year, the courts' CASA assistance initiative administered \$750,000 to CASA programs around the state—roughly 25 percent of their budgets—which rely on a mix of public funds, corporate and private donations. "We hope to be able to grow that funding stream and the CASA network in New York," says Ms. Ward, also reporting that her office offered training and technical aid to CASA programs on a range of matters, from how to apply for grant monies to ways to expand the volunteer pool, welcome guidance for Lily Hendrickson and other CASA program directors, who spend much of their time seeking new funding sources and volunteers.

Making a Positive Impact on Families in Crisis

While Ms. Hendrickson admits that she could use at least 10 more volunteers to keep up with case demand, the Monticello program boasts 20 individuals from all walks of life who generously donate their time advocating on behalf of these children.

"I like to see people succeed, to gain life skills," says Sullivan County CASA volun-

teer Mary May Schmidt, the former school psychologist, discussing her motivation for joining the program and explaining how she linked one particular family to transportation services, enabling the parents to visit an alternative high school where their daughter is now enrolled. "It's a triumph for the girl's education."

"You hope you can save just one child," adds CASA volunteer Norman Tonis, a retiree who joined the Monticello program last year because he liked the idea of serving as an independent voice for children and was impressed by the substantive role played by CASA volunteers. "The court takes us very seriously."

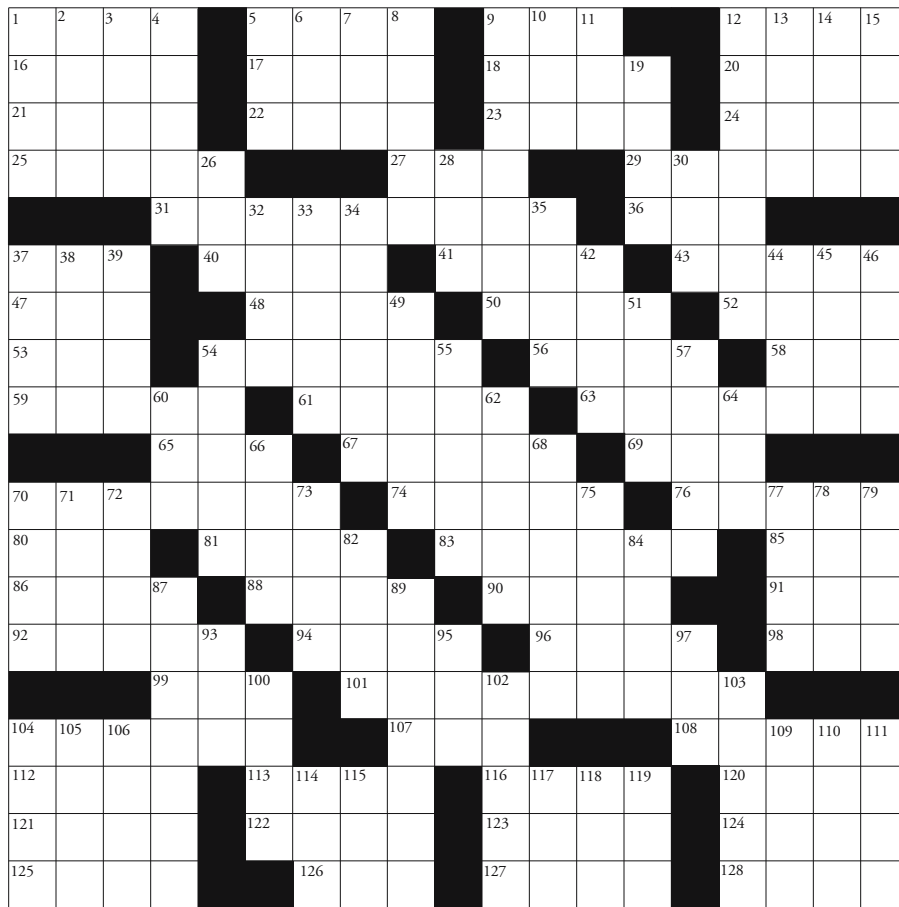
Noting that the CASA volunteers' investigative efforts have proven invaluable, aiding the court in making informed case decisions, Sullivan County Family Court Judge Mark Meddaugh says the Monticello program also sponsors educational outings for CASA children and their families, recently handing out book bags to the youngsters. "To see the children's reaction, which was overwhelming, was such a wonderful experience," says the judge, recommending the use of CASA volunteers in every Family Court in the state. ■

To learn more about CASA programs and volunteer opportunities in New York, visit the New York State CASA Association online at www.casany.org or call 877-80-VOICE (86423) toll-free. For more information about the court system's CASA Assistance Program, log onto www.nycourts.gov/ip/casa.



Sullivan County CASA executive director Lily Hendrickson (standing, third from left) and chair of the organization's board of directors, attorney Ron Hiatt (standing, far right), with members of the county's corps of dedicated CASA volunteers

C O U R T S I D E C R O S S W O R D



ACROSS

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|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Judicial garb | 37. Make a living a la 40-Across | 65. One, in Madrid |
| 5. Largest continent | 40. Helen Mirren's title | 67. Bizarre |
| 9. Degree for creative types: abbreviation | 41. Ooze | 69. Yoko's surname |
| 12. Heron's cousin | 43. Researcher's numbers, for short | 70. Eating area |
| 16. Fairy tale word | 47. The notorious Ms. West | 74. Xmas visitor |
| 17. Tailor's concern | 48. Summer treat | 76. Assume, as expenses |
| 18. Italian currency | 50. Tall tale | 80. Anger |
| 20. Nothing | 52. Wooden strip | 81. Store |
| 21. Starring role | 53. Monogram for "The Waste Land" author | 83. Commotion |
| 22. Window part | 54. Recognition | 85. Common suffix |
| 23. Cain's brother | 56. Kitchen or den | 86. All __, courtroom command |
| 24. Lavish affection (on) | 58. Part of a menu subheading, perhaps: 2 words | 88. Singles |
| 25. Insert, as data | 59. Taste or hearing | 90. Royal title, once |
| 27. Neither ... __ | 61. Sir John | 91. Kravitz or Bruce, for short |
| 29. Newspaper head | 63. Evidently | 92. To be, in Barcelona |
| 31. Party to a lawsuit | | 94. Mailed |
| 36. Government arm that studies epidemics: abbreviation | | 96. Misplaced |
| | | 98. One of the humanities |

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 99. Holy one: French (abbreviation) | 44. Mr. Alda |
| 101. Disagreed with the majority decision | 45. Like Yao Ming |
| 104. More yenta-like | 46. Order to stop a court proceeding |
| 107. Tax expert: abbreviation | 49. Locales |
| 108. French city | 51. __ contendere |
| 112. "A Death in the Family" author | 54. 100 make a dollar |
| 113. Nerd | 55. The five books of Moses |
| 116. Fearful czar | 57. Excessive enthusiasm |
| 120. Negative reply | 60. Take to court |
| 121. Gershwin and Levin | 62. Children, in Acapulco |
| 122. Eye greedily | 64. Charged particle |
| 123. Longest river | 66. Klemperer or Preminger |
| 124. __ out, struggles to obtain | 68. Star, in 108-Across |
| 125. Pre-Easter period | 70. Dismal |
| 126. Rowing need | 71. Eye feature |
| 127. Part of the Brothers Grimm collection | 72. Retreat |
| 128. Cincinnati team | 73. Long periods of time |

DOWN

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Do a jurist's work | 75. Chef's accessory |
| 2. Candid | 77. Beverage order |
| 3. Canoe | 78. Manipulative sort |
| 4. Came to a close | 79. Tenant's payment |
| 5. Viper | 82. Do a gardening chore |
| 6. Sailor's domain | 84. For fear that |
| 7. Fleming or McKellen | 87. Most simple |
| 8. Modify, as a law | 89. Sneer |
| 9. Humbug | 93. Highway, for short |
| 10. Lie | 95. Recipe abbreviation |
| 11. __ we there yet? | 97. Mogul Turner |
| 12. Charges with a crime | 100. Therefore |
| 13. Footwear choice | 102. Angelic sort |
| 14. Division word | 103. Trucker's stop |
| 15. Prophet | 104. Carpentry item |
| 19. A Baldwin | 105. Monster |
| 26. Like some roses | 106. Actor Penn |
| 28. Western hemisphere group: abbreviation | 109. Comic's creation |
| 30. Tooth specialist's degree: abbreviation | 110. Newspaper feature: hyphenated word |
| 32. Impartial | 111. Suffix meaning "quality" |
| 33. TV host | 114. Freudian's study |
| 34. Need for 17-Across | 115. Core subject for students K-12: abbreviation |
| 35. Rip | 117. By way of |
| 37. Sum: abbreviation (plural) | 118. "___ in the Family," TV classic |
| 38. Courtroom matter | 119. Wedding announcement word |
| 39. High-schooler | |
| 42. Aid for 44-Down | |

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